## THE WORLD WANTS COTTON

MANCHESTER BUYING HEAVILY OF THE GREAT AMERICAN PRODUCT.

AS MANY BALES SHIPPED ABROAD AS WERE RECEIVED AT THE PORTS-THE CONTRACT

MARKET HIGHER-A SHORT CROP

The inherent strength in cotton again asserted itself yesterday. The weakness of the day before vanished. March cotton closed last night at 8.39, or spoints over the closing of the previous night. Bom hay was heard from, and its figures were overwhelmed by bullish news from all sides. The remarkable spot sales at Liverpool continue. Yesterday Manchester spinners bought in that market 15,000 bales, of which 13,000 were American. Port res yesterday were 28,791, against 47,182 last year, and 43,000 in 1803. Exports were 28,721, or about equal to the port receipts. Port receipts this week will foot up probably 220,000, against 242,000 last year. This is a remarkable falling off. Yet the market has been oppressed all week by watching a comparatively heavy movement at New-Orleans, ignorthe fact that it was at the expense of the other ports. Interior receipts yesterday were again ex-

tremely light, compared with last year. New-Oreans expects to-day 7,000 to 10,000, against 15,900. The market nevertheless moved along strong, but inchanged, until the last hour, when Colonel J. C. Graham, who generally brings in a large and wideawake contingent from Wall Street in his wake, led a rapid advance that closed the market at the

nost successful operators on the New-York Cotton Exchange, said yesterday that it seemed to be everlooked that while the present world's visible supply is about 400,000 bales below the visible supply snaes' strike abroad began in November, 1892 when consumption in England practically ceased - six months; also that in 1893 the great panic closed cotton mills throughout this country. have an important bearing on comparisons with preceding years in the weekly statistical rethe crop is shorter now than in 1892, judging by the The difference abroad between Manchester closed in 1892 and that great spinning city at present is as wide apart as the North and South

that the settlement of the great strike and lockout in the enormous shippards in Ireland and Scotland. at Belfast and on the Clyde, will help to increase the demand for cotton goods in Great Britain. The incipal shipbuilding firms of Ireland and Scotland and England employ scores of thousands of men has been out of employment for some time, and contracts of vast value and importance have been vards on the Continent of Europe, while the yards in Great Britain have been sflent and deserted. The employers have now consented to grant an advance of wages to their men, and the great strike This, of course, means prosperity instead of suffering and destitution among hundreds of thousands of people, because these workingmen, in cases, have families dependent upon them. Hence the settlement of the strike is expected to bring about an increase in the demands for cotton

The believers in the future of cotton say further that progress is constantly made in Africa in bringing under civilized influences the tribes in the in or, and that millions of Africans, as they draw nearer to civilization, are using cotton goods to cover their nakedness. The supporters of cotton that the African demand for cotton goods is enormous, and is steadily increasing. They de-clare also that the Southern States in this country are far more prosperous than they were a year report of the Agricultural Department at Washington says that the cotton planters in the South have been receiving for the cotton which they have already sold of this crop an average price of 65 per cent higher than the average price which ney received for the crop of last year. ifference, of course, will have a great effect upon Southern industries and upon Southern prosperity. When the planters get 65 per cent more for their cotton than they received in 1894, they must have The wholesale drygoods merchants and outlay. wholesale merchants in all branches of trade in New-York and Chicago, and the other principal cities of the country, say that Southerners have been purchasing far more heavily since the cotton crop this This is true of every kind of goods, which Southerners buy. It is conspicuously true of cotton goods, since the South uses prodigious quantities of cotton cloth. The new Southern mills, of which there is a large number, are doing much to supply Southern demand for cotton cloths. This increased demand, due to the enhanced prosperity of the South, has been felt during recent months in every quarter from which Southerners derive their supplies of cotton goods.

Another argument advanced by the friends of higher prices of cotton is that the production of gold has been enlarged so much by the recent discoveries in Africa and Australia, Colorado, and elsewhere, and the supply of gold is likely to be multiplied to so wonderful an extent in the future by the discoveries of new mines and by improved methods of working the old mines, that the tendency of all prices will inevitably be upward, and that this upward ten dency of prices will tend to raise the figures for

"The New-York World" published yesterday the following straightforward, positive and emphatic editorial article, which expresses the view of all who advocate higher prices for cotton. This editorial is entitled, "England and the Cotton Short-

On its final returns from the cotton belt the De-artment of Agriculture estimates the crop at 6.375. 100 bales, or only 67.3 per cent of the crop of last

blue bales, or only 67.3 per cent of the crop of last year.

While the shortage may not prove so large as it has been represented to be by interested extremists, it is apparent that foreign buyers are not likely to get the better of the American market by holding back on their purchases.

There is no quarrel with England for undertaking to say what is or is not a proper export pricate which to begin moving the bulk of American at which to begin moving the bulk of American entire the country can control the American market against its own conditions.

The cotton crop is undoubtedly short. All that England intends to take of it will have to be taken at short-crop prices.

The Bombay weekly cotton report, issued yester day, showed: Receipts, 62,000 bales, against 20,000 last year; total since January 1, 1,758,000, against 1,622,600 last year; shipments to Great Britain, 1,600 total since January 1, 32,000, against 44,000 last year; shipments to Continent, 14,000; total since January 1, 517,000, against 761,000 last year; affoat, 14,000,

against 1,000 last year. The improved condition of industrial affairs in India, as stated by Lord George Hamilton to the Lancashire cotton spinners on Wednesday, and the prospect of the removal of the 5 per cent duty on colton goods entering that country, are believed to have had much to do with the large purchases by Manchester yesterday. There is nothing in the above Hombay statement to prove that the Indian mills will not consume, as usual, the bulk of the home

John A. Donavan, the Southern manager of Dun's business agency, says of the increase of the cotton

milling industry in the South: milling industry in the South.

The growth of the world's population has an increasing momentum like to a geometrical progression. Cotton cloth is universally used in every part of the terrestrial sphere. The demand, notwithstanding temporary checks, will possibly double in another twenty years. A twenty-million-bale crop of cotton will be reached before the expiration of the first quarter of the twentieth century. Lancathire mills as well as New-England mills may conshire mills as well as New-England mills may conshire mills as well as New-England mills may conshire mills at twenty years there will be a hundred mills in the Southern States on the edge of the cotton fields.

Crop news from the South received yesterday contained the following among other advices:

New-Orieans, Dec. 12.—What has been most reliable information for the last ten years predicts that the movement after holidays will shrink to proportions that will amaze the cotton world. Houston (Tex.) special to "Times-Democrat" says: "Southern and Merchants Oil mills, also Planters, shut down and Merchants Oil mills, also Planters, shut down will close in a few days." Alexandria, La., comwill close in a few days." Alexandria, La., compress closes for season 2id inst. It is denied that press closes for season 2id inst. It is denied that there is any truth in the report that Alabama banks

are pressing holders to sell. It is claimed that Houston is receiving about 70 per cent of Texas crop.

WORK FOR THE IRON MILLS. THE TRADE ENCOURAGED BY THE ORDERS FOR

BIG FREIGHTERS ON THE LAKES. Cleveland, Dec. 12 .- "The Iron Trade Review" to The Central West furnishes the most cheering news of the week. Four more big freightthree days, making fourteen for the week, involving a demand upon the mills for about \$5,000 tons of plates and shapes. As was to be expected, this business brought out some close competition, and recent deliverings are to begin at once, and the mills taking the bulk of the material will thus be better able to maintain prices in a time always marked by

"There is little change in the pig fron situation All irons are weaker, Bessemer going a trifle below the \$12 mark for Valley furnace, in a few speculative trades. Thus far, no sales are reported by furnaces at less than \$12.55 in the Valley for the first quarter of 1896; but recent business on this basis would probably not exceed ten thousand tons, though some \$12 iron deliveries run through January. While actual sales of billets are ifmited to 1,000 tons, and 500-ton lots, on which \$17. Pittsburg, and somewhat less had been done, inquiries are out which indicate that a few important consumers, notably in Cleveland, re convinced that the buying time is now on. There are reports of low billet quotations from the West in the Cleveland district and accompanying denials. The fact that the market has been for so many weeks in the hands of nonproducers, coupled with the comparative smallness of tonnage involved in week-to-week transactions, has made it difficult for mills to guage an asking price that would be in harmony with real conditions and be justified by the Bessemer pig market for the next four months. As we expected, November brought a check in the reduction of pig iron stocks. Coke iron stocks gained about 26,000 tons, bringing them back to about the figures of October 1—something under 185,000 tons.

"The November addition practically balanced the October decrease."

KILLED IN MURRAY HILL HOTEL AN ELEVATOR ACCIDENT THAT COST A WORK

MAN'S LIFE. Magistrate Wentworth, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday ordered that Julius Grant Graham, twenty-five years old, of No. 25 Boerum-st., Brook lyn, foreman for the Clonbrock Steam Botler Company. No. 240 Lorrain-st., Brooklyn, be taken before the Coroner on a technical charge of homicide The boiler company was employed in putting a boiler into the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning. Contrary to cautions from the hotel manage-

ing. Contrary to cautions from the hotel management, the employes persisted in riding up and down on the ash elevator that they were using to lower materials into the basement.

Just before noon the elevator was loaded with a lot of iron fixtures, and started for the basement. William Anderson and another employe jumped on to ride down. When about four feet below the sidewalk the supporting chains gave way and the elevator fell. Some of the heavy irons fell upon Anderson and killed him. The other man escaped injury.

policeman Theodore Balke, of the Twenty-third Sub-Precinct, arrested Graham and took him to

THE WALL PAPER TRUST UPHELD ATTORNEY-GENERAL HANCOCK REFUSES TO

BRING AN ACTION TO DISSOLVE IT. Albany, Dec. 12 - Attorney-General Hancock today denied the application of Henry M. Washburn, Robert Creswell, jr., and Charles T. Creswell agains:

the National Wall Paper Company. The application asked him to begin an action to dissolve the company, and was based mainly on the ground that good-will cannot be considered as property or cap-The National Wall Paper Company has a capital \$30,000,000, and has issued \$8,000,000 debenture

bonds. It comprises manufactories in the United States which control 90 per cent of the output of wall paper. The applicants belong to a Philadelphia concern, which is in the National Wall Paper Com-In his decision the Attorney-General says:

concern, which is in the National Wall Paper Company. In his decision the Attorney-General says:

We are not called upon to pass on the question as to whether the spirit and purpose of the National Wall Paper Company was to effect a combination of interests whereby the wall paper market of this country might be controlled, nor upon the legality of such combination, nor upon the solvency of the corporation. It is claimed, on the part of the applicants, that there is no value in the common stock of the company, and that, in a report made by the company in January 185, it was so stated, and, moreover, it is certain that no dividends have been paid on the same. There have been no sales of the stock from which its present value might have been determined.

So far as the applicants here are concerned, they had no patents or trademarks to transfer to the National Wall Paper Company. Beyond what tanglike assets they were paid for in debenture stock, they only possessed the good-will of the business transferred. For this good-will the applicants received \$1,800,000 of the common stock of the company. The final question, therefore, is, Could this corporation issue stock for good-will and the capital stock?

There is no room for question that good-will constitutes property, and property for which the capital stock of a corporation acquiring it can lawfully be issued.

Again, it is claimed by the applicants that Chapter and the capital stock of a corporation acquiring it can lawfully be issued.

stitutes properly, and honoracquiring it can lawfully be issued.

Again, it is claimed by the applicants that Chapter 691, of 1822, which provides: "One-half of the capital stock of every such corporation shall be paid in within one year from its incorporation or the corporation shall be dissolved." has been violated. Whether it has or not depends upon the value to be placed upon the good-will referred to. The value of the good-will was carefully appraised by disinterested, capable and expert men in the business, according to a standard which evidently did not appear unreasonable. We are not prepared to say that the measure of value chosen was improper, nor that the values placed upon the several good-wills of the different concerns were unfair. So long as the proof submitted here shows the issue of stock to have been in good faith, for property actually received and honestly judged at the time of its issue to be equal to the par value of the stock, then, in the absence of fraudulent conduct on the part of the parties to the issue, said stock must be held to have been properly and legally issued to the holders thereof.

# SWINDLED BUT NOT WISELY.

ADAMS'S ARREST WAS DUE TO HIS OWN SHORT-SIGHTED NESS.

George Adams, aged nineteen, allas William H. Sloane, alias W. F. Johnson, who says is a son of a real estate broker of No. 364 West Fifty-first-st., was committed by Mag-istrate Wentworth in Yorkville Court yesterday morning for violations of the hotel act. The complainants were W. Johnson Quinn, of the Hotel Empire, Sixty-third-st. and Columbus-ave., and Frederick King, manager of the Hotel Majestic, Sev-enty-second-st. and Central Park West. Mr. Quinn said the young man called at the Empire on the night of December 3 and asked to see some of the best suites of apartments. His mother, Mrs. Sloane, of Boston, he said, would be there the next day, and he had been deputized to select apartments for her. He chose the most expensive suite and took a \$7 suite for himself for the night. The next morning he sent a carriage to the Grand Central Station and followed in another, presumably to meet his mother. Somewhere on the way he jumped out, and the two drivers had only to return from the station reflect-

ing on how they had been duped.
On the night of December 4 the young man called at the Majestic and went through a similar per-formance. In this case he included his father in the Boston party. He took more expensive apartments for himself here, and ordered the best the house afforded. His bill amounted to \$29. On the morning of the 5th he took a carriage for the railway station

and was seen no more. On Wednesday young Adams called at Loeser's store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and ordered \$1.500 worth of house-furnishing goods to be sent C. O. D. to No. 8 East Sixty-sixth-st., New-York. When asked for reference, the young fellow foolishly gave the Hotel Majestic Loeser's manager rang up the hotel by telephone, and Mr. King, the manager, responded that Sloane, as he called himself, was known there. But the information he imparted induced the drygoods people to cause their prospective customer's arrest, and his order was not filled. Adams was locked up in the Adams-st. station, where Detective Hunt, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, found him later and brought him to this city. When asked what his object was in going to the hotels when he had a good home, Adams said: "I had a little troube at home and couldn't go there. The nights were cold, and you wouldn't nave me stay on the street, would you?"
"But why did you select such high-priced hostleries?" On Wednesday young Adams called at Loeser's

tleries" Oh, I couldn't work a racket of that kind on a order for goods in Brooklyn, he said, was simply to cause a little sensation.

CHARGED WITH ROBBING HIS FRIEND. Mme. Eugenie Navelle, of No. 48 West Fifty-seventh-st., yesterday in Jefferson Market Court charged with larceny Robert Vallee, a young man whom she had known in France, and whom she whom she had known in France, and whom she had befriended since his arrival here. She said she had taken him into her house and given him a home when he was in great need, and that he had stolen a diamond ring valued at \$8) and a fancy French revolver, which she thought worth \$7. He was held in \$60 ball for trial.

# A TINY PRISONER IN COURT

ARRESTED FOR PASSING A COUNTERFEIT COIN IN A BAKER'S SHOP.

A midget prisoner was arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday morning. The Commissioner said that he was the smallest prisoner as to height that had ever appeared before him. The boy, Louis Aiello, lives with his father, Antonio Aiello, at No. 333 East Eleventh-st. Little Louis, who is only ten years old, was arrested by Detectives Ackerly and Muller, of the terfeit quarter on a baker at No. 190 First-ave had been in the store three times on Wednesday, and each time he purchased a cent's worth of cake and had on the first two occasions received to cake and had on the first two occasions received to cake and had on the first two occasions received to cake and the detectives, who were on the trail of the counterfeiters, and the lad was placed under arrest. He said that he had been sent by his father to buy the cake, and the detectives at once went to his home and arrested the father. He was arraigned with the lad and was held for examination to-morrow under £,700 bonds. The boy was committed to the care of Deputy-Marshal Bostwick, who, under direction of Commissioner Shields, placed him in charge of the Gerry society. The arrest is an important one, the police say, For several months the East Side of the city has been flooded with counterfeit small coin, and in nearly every instance the coin has been passed by small boys and girls who have purchased a cent's worth of cake or candy, producing a dime, a quarter or a half-dollar, and receiving good money in change. The police believe they are on the track of an organized gang of Fagins in the counterfeiting line, because of the fact that the boy, Louis Alello, is not the only one who has passed counterfeit coin upon other tradesmen of the neighborhood. had been in the store three times on Wedne

#### CLOSING COURT OF COMMON PLEA

EX-JUDGE G. M. VAN HOESEN AND OTHERS PRE-

PARING FOR FAREWELL CEREMONIES. George M. Van Hoesen, formerly Judge in the Court of Common Pleas, and other members of the interested in the history of that court have consulted recently concerning the manner in which close of the existence of the court could be properly marked. An informal meeting, of which udge Van Hoesen was chairman and James P Davenport was secretary, was held, and the result has been the sending out of an invitation by ex-Judge Van Hoesen to some of the leading members of the Bar, requesting their presence at noon tomorrow at the Chambers of the Court of Comm

morrow at the Chambers of the Court of Common Pleas for the purpose of making arrangements for taking formal farewell of that tribunal.

The court has been in existence under its present title since ISE, but it is the historical successor of the Mayor's Court, which was the outgrowth of the old Court of Burgomisters and Scheppens, the first judicial tribunal organized upon Mannattan Island. The Court of Common Pleas is thus the oldest civil court in the State of New-York. Its judges have been among the most honored members of the judiciary. Several of the judges, including Presiding Justice Van Brunt and Justice George C. Barrett of the new Appellate Division, were transferred to the Supreme Court after service in the Common Pleas. Ex-Judge Charles P. Daly, still living, was a member of the court for more than forty years.

The preliminary meeting to be held to-morrow will make arrangements for a general meeting of the bar to be held on one of the last days of the year, at which reminiscences of the court may be exchanged, the career of the older judges recalled, and the members of the Bar who have practised within its predicted may formally bid it farewell as it is merscincts may formally bid it farewell as it is merscincts may formally bid it farewell as it is merscincts. circts may formally bid it farewell as I ing into the new Supreme Court under stitution adopted last year by the people

## WORTHLESS CHECK FOR TAXES

HOW A JERSEYMAN GOT THE BETTER OF A NEW-YORK CITY OFFICIAL.

William R. Wilson, of Elizabeth, N. J., seems to have taken New-York City's Receiver of Taxes into camp to the amount of \$152.80, the sum of the taxes assessed against a piece of property here described on the New-York tax books as section 32, line 1,157, block 776, Ward No. 45; value, \$8,000. Mr. Wilson, on November 22, gave to General Austen, the Receiver, a check drawn on the First National Bank, of Elizausual tax receipt showing that the demands of the city on that property for 1895 had been satisfied. An entry was made on the Register's books to the few days afterward Mr. Wilson's above to the turnel.

A few days afterward Mr. Wilson's check was returned to Receiver Appsen marked "No good," and he was informed that Mr. Wilson had no funds in the First National Bank of Elizabeth. The Receiver, after vainly demanding that Wilson should make the check good or return the tax receipt, reported the case to Controller Fitch. The Controller yesterday wrote a letter to Mr. Wilson informing him that if the tax receipt were not returned to the Finance Department by Monlay next the matter would be placed in the hands of Corporation Counsel Scott.

# FOR THE ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND-

WLEDGMENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS BY THE The following contributions have been received by

the Armenian Relief Fund Committee:

The following contributions have been received by the Armenian Relief Fund Committee:

Churches of Morristown, N. J., \$101.85; through Miss Emily O. Butler, \$54; Harris Ely Adriance, \$50; St. Matthew's Church, New-York City, \$42.37; First Presbyterian Church, Orange, N. J., \$38; Society Christian Endeavor, Kane, Penn., \$55; St. James's Church Sunday-school, New-York, \$1081; H. Cary Lea and Captain A. T. Mahan, \$30; each; A. T. Van Santvoord, Mrs. E. E. Oicott and "Friend," \$25 each; Oitwin E. P. Stokes, \$29; Juliet Underhill, Dr. Calvin De Witt and Gustavus Adolphus Church, New-York, \$15 each; Union Thanksgiving service, Reno, Nev., \$14 \$67; J. J. Rochey, Miss N. S. Jarvis, Jane M. Milnor, Elizabeth L. Wells and Minnie L. Keyes, \$19 each; cash, \$5. Trainty Church, Reno, Nev., \$590; Methodist Episcopai and Presbyterian churches, Canton, Penn., \$7. Young People's Association, Reading, Penn., Christ Church, Laredo, Tex.; Mary E. Boyd, A. Kippseman, Aaron Lloyd, J. Noah, H. Sill and First Methodist Episcopai Church, Raltimore, \$5 each; Congregational and Methodist Episcopai churches, Canton, Penn., \$7. Young People's Association, Reading, Penn., Christ Church, Laredo, Tex.; Mary E. Boyd, A. Kippseman, Aaron Lloyd, J. Noah, H. Sill and First Methodist Episcopai Church, Raltimore, \$5 each; Congregational and Methodist Episcopai churches, Controles No. \$1. Jeffrey, T. E. and Ella C. Coffin, and "A. Friend," \$1. each; Church of \$1. John the Divine, Edgartown, Mass., \$2.33; C. D. Eldridge, Mrs. G. H. Foster, the Rev. G. A. Combeer, Miss E. C. Trenary, and "M. D. D." \$2. each; St. Bartholomew's Church, Montgomery County, Md., \$1.54; Frank Sayre, Nevin Sayre, Miss N., \$1. Luke's Church, Catskilli, \$1. Bartholomew's Church, Montgomery County, Md., Miss A. D. Ludiow, "A. L." "A. M. F." George A. Kellong, Miss Maggle McArone, Judson Conklin, Miss A. D. Ludiow, "A. L." "A. M. F." George A. Kellong, Miss Maggle McArone, Judson Conklin, Miss A. D. Ludiow, "A. L." "A. M. F." George A. Kellong, Miss Maggle McArone, Judson Conklin

\$2,886.45.
Contributions should be sent to Spencer Trask, treasurer, No. 27 Pine-at., New-York City.
E. Delano, of Brooklyn, sends \$10 to The Tribune for the Armenian sufferers. This has been handed to John S. Kennedy, treasurer of the Chamber of Commerce fund.

## FOUR MEN SHOT BY ONE.

BLAKE'S RECKLESS FIRING MAY RESULT IN A DEATH.

THE LIVELY SCENE IN A HARLEM RESTAURANT-BRAVE CONDUCT OF TWO POLICEMEN-THE

PRISONERS IN COURT YESTERDAY. ton's restaurant, at No. 2,319 Third-ave., late on Wednesday night, Charles Blake and Thomas Hogan were held at the Harlem Court yesterday to await the result of the injuries which had been inflicted by the bullets, and Margaret Cosgrove and Elizabeth Smith, the young women who were in a measure responsible for the trouble, were sent to

the House of Detention as witnesses. Blake, who called himself Parker when he was arrested on Wednesday night, has refused to tell where his home is, but the police said they had earned that he was a printer and belonged in Philadelphia. Hogan has been in the liquor business, and lives at No. 887 Second-ave. The two men met Margaret Cosgrove and Elizabeth Smith in Harlem on Wednesday night, flirted with them as strangers. and took them to the restaurant for refreshments. A tall stranger, with red hair, whose name is not known, sat at one of the tables in the place and tried to flirt with the women. Blake was offended, and after a brief quarrel he knocked the tall man

Charles Lavender, a waiter in the restaurant caught hold of Blake to prevent him from pummel-ling the stranger, and William Chapman, the night manager of the restaurant, started to go to the aid of the waiter. Hogan jumped up and began to flourish a revolver. The women screamed. The man with the red hair and the night manager ran out and shouted for the police. Policeman Michael J. Howard heard the cry and ran to the restaurant.

Before he got into the place shots were fired. Peter Gallagher, a waiter in the place, took hold of Hogan and tried to get his revolver away from him. At the same time Lavender was having a rough-and-tumble fight with Blake. Blake managed to draw a revolver, pressed the muzzle of the weapon against Lavender's at domen and fired. It was a deliberate attempt at murder, but the bullet took a slanting direction and only inflicted a deep flesh wound. Lavender still kept his hold and fought to get possession of the revolver. Blake fired again, shooting Lavender through the left wrist and disabling him.

Then Blake turned and fired a shot at Gallagher, who was struggling with Hogan. The bullet cut a furrow in the waiter's scalp at the top of his head and scared him so badly that he let go of Hogan and backed away. At that moment Policeman Howard rushed into the restaurant. He had his club in his hand, and he made for Blake, who instantly shot at him point blank. The bullet struck the policeman in the chin and passed through his the policeman in the chin and passed through his mouth. Howard was stunned for a moment, and Blake seized the opportunity to run out of the restaurant. Gallagher again caught hold of Hogan and held him until Howard could disarm nim. George Julian, another waiter, ran out of the restaurant in pursuit of Blake and chased him into One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and toward Lexington-ave, shouting "Murder!". A crowd quickly joined in the pursuit. People were leaving the theatres in One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth-st, and the excitement of the chase was shared by fully 300 men. Policeman George Beller, of the Morrisania force, was leaving the Columbus Theatre in company with his wife when he heard the cry. He was off duty and in plain clothes, but he hastened to intercept Blake, who was running ahead of the crowd and waving his revolver to intimidate the men who were near to him. Blake pointed the wayon at Beller and told him to get out of the way or be shot, but the policeman faced him resolutely and closed with him. Thomas Van Nostrand, a youth, of No. 116 East One-hundred-and-fourteenth-st, was close to Blake when he was seized by the policeman and he was able to catch hold of Blake's hand as the ruffian was about to shoot the policeman in the breast. The result was that when the weapon was discharged Beller escaped injury, but the builet hit young van Nostrand in the leg and wounded him slightly. Beller quickly overpowered and disarmed Blake, and took him to the police station in East One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st.

A few minutes later Hogan and the two women were taken from the resistance to the police s'a-ton. Howard also went to the station, and a minute of the control of the police was and the two women were taken from the resistance to the police s'a-ton. mouth. Howard was stunned for a moment, and

Blake is a stoutly built man of medium height about thirty-six years old. He looks like a prosperous sporting man, is somewhat baild, and has the police yesterday that he lived in Pailadelphia, and that he once zerved a term in State prison for shooting a policeman in that city. Hogan is a man of medium size and build, with reddish brown hair and a mustache of the same hue. He is twenty-seven years old, and lives at No. 87 Scoond-ave, Margaret Cosgrove, who is twenty-one years old, boards with Mrs. Van Ness, at No. 82 East One-hundred-and-seventh-si. Elizabeth Smith, who is twenty years old, says that she lives in Philadelphia, and that she is in this city on a visit to Miss Cosgrove.

# QUIET RESTORED IN TOPEKA-

MILITIA WITHDRAWN AND ASSURANCES GIVEN THAT THE GRAVE ROBBERS WILL BE

PUNISHED. Topeka, Kan., Dec. 12.-There is still great eveltament here over the finding of the body of Mrs. Lillis at the Kansas Medical College, but there is no further danger of a riotous attack on the college. Ex-Chief Justice Horton, one of the trustees of the coilege, this morning served notice on the faculty that if they do not clear up the entire faculty that if they do not clear up the entire affair he will summarily withdraw from the Hoard and institute a prosecution for the entire body. At noon to-day it was announced that the mystery as to how the body of Mrs. Lillis was obtained will be investigated, and that steps will be taken to send the guilty persons to jail within twenty-four hours. This assurance has had a quleting effect.

Nothing since the Legislative war of three years ago has so excited the people of Topeka. Battery B was on the ground with guns until daylight this morning, and a strong police force is still watching the college property. The militia from Lawrence did not come. Their orders were countermanded just as they were about to take a special train for Topeka. There is considerable feeling against Governor Morrill says he was justified in his action.

## THE HOUSESMITHS STILL OUT.

STRIKERS ENCOURAGED BY THE INDORSEMENT OF THE LABOR CONVENTION.

The strike of the housesmiths still continues, and the strikers held a meeting at Clarendon Hall yesterday which was enthusiastic over the fact that the strike had received the indorsement of the American Federation of Labor Convention. Presilent Lary, of the Housesmiths' Union, made a speech to the men, in which he said that the structural iron setters of Chicago had telegraphed that

urai iron setters of Chicago had telegraphed that \$800 had been forwarded to the union. He also complimented the men on the way they were conducting the strike, and denied that there had been desertions from the ranks of the strikers.

A.Mr. Dyer, of Albany, addressed the meeting, and said that \$300 would arrive from that city to-day.

Foster Milligan, of the firm of Milligan Brothers, said yesterday that more men had applied for work than the firm wanted. He also declared that twenty of the strikers had returned to work.

## SISTERS OF ORDER OF ST MARY

SEVEN RECRUITS FOR THIS PROTESTANT EPIS. COPALIAN BODY-SOME OF HIGH SOCIAL BANK. The Anglican Order of the Sisters of St. Mary, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, are rejoicing over them of high social position and wealth, have taken the final vows of the order. The service took place on Tuesday at 9:30 a. m. in the new chapel of the mother house of the sisterhood, St. Gabriel's, at Peekskill. High mass was celebrated by Bishop Coleman, of Delaware. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Thomas McKee Brown, rector of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, of this city; the Rev. Mr. Lewis, rector of St. Peter's Church, of Peekskill, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the "Little Church Around the Corner." The mass was sung by the sisters attached to St. Gabrie.'s. Among those present were sisters of the order from its three branches in this city and from Philadelphia, Boston and Nashotah House, Nashotah. Ws.

Those who professed were Miss Frances Helen Devoe, who is a member of the old Devoe family, of Fordham, and who will hereafter be known as Sister Frances Helen, Miss Robbins, of Philadelphia, who became Sister Mary Catherine; Miss Gertrude Cummins, of Akron, Ohio, who became Sister Gertrude Claire, and Miss Maud Haywool, who became Sister Mary Maud. They became what is known in the order as choir sisters. They are always chosen for their wealth, social or literary attainments.

Those were made minor sisters: Miss Louise Fictcher, Miss Mary Rutherford and Miss Augusta Henderson. They are now known as Sisters Mary Louisa, Mary Ruth and Augusta Henderson.

In a few days the seven new sisters will be assigned by the mother superiors to work in the various branches of the order throughout the country. The choir sisters donned the full black habit of the order, with white caps, having large wings, while the others not on a blue habit, with white caps. The Peekskill, and the Rev. Dr. Houghton, of the "Little

### WAR ON STANDARD OIL MEN-

order, with white caps, having large wings, while the others put on a blue habit, with white caps. The fact that Bishop Potter was not invited to officiate

AN AGENT OF A SUBSIDIARY COMPANY CONVICTED

AND FINED \$50 BY A LONE STAR JURY. Louis, Dec. 12.-A dispatch from Waco, Tex. to the Scripps-McRae League says that E. T. Hath away, agent of the Waters Pierce Oil Company and one of the defendants in what is popularly known as the Standard Oil Trust case, was convicted to-day lating the Texas Anti-Trust law. There are four lating the Texas Anti-Trust law. There are four other defendants, agenta of the Waters Pierce Company, awaiting trial. The indictments also include John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and other officers of the Standard Oil-Waters Pierce Company, although none of these defendants have been arrested and placed within the jurisdiction of the court, despite vigorous efforts to secure their arrest and extradition. The result of the trial to-day occasions great surprise. The verdict will be appealed from and fought to the court of last resort. The jury assessed the penalty against Hathaway at \$50.

## A FUR DEALER ACCUSED.

CHARGED WITH REMOVING GOODS FROM HIS

STORE TO AVOID PAYMENT OF A DEBT. Policeman Sinnott, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, arraigned in Jefferson Market Court yesterday George Arnold, fifty-four years old, a fur dealer, of No. 14 Bond-st., on the complaint of Edgar Lehman, a dealer of imported furs and skins at No. 163 Mercer-st. The arrest had been made on a warrant, in which Lehman charged Arnold with fraud-

ulently removing goods from the store to evade pay-ment of a debt of \$2,187 that was due Lehman. Magistrate Kudlich adjourned the hearing in the case until to-day at 3 p. m., and held the defend-ant in \$1,500 ball. ant in \$1.500 bail.

Counsel for Arnold gaid that it was all a terrible mistake upon the part of Mr. Lehman. He said that the Sheriff had taken the goods and that every allegation in the affidavit of the complainant would be accounted for and explained at the proper time.

# THE MARTELLO IN PORT.

SHE HAD AN EXTREMELY STORMY VOYAGE, AND TOWED THE MANHANSET INTO HALIFAX.

The Wilson Line steamer Martello, Captain Roa, from Hull, arrived here yesterday morning after a stormy voyage. High gales were encountered, some from the northeast, others from the northwest. On Thursday morning, December 5, in latitude 43, longitude 59:20, the Martello, as has already been reported in The Tribune, fell in with the British steamer Manhanset, Captain Buck, bound from Rotterdam for New-York. The Manhanset was drifting helplessly in the trough of the sea, and flying signals of distress. The Martello bore down to the disabled steamer and passed a line to her,

dam on November 20, and experienced a succession dam on November 20, and experienced a succession of head gaies. On Tuesday, December 3, there was a heavy southwest gale, accompanied by a territio head sea. The boat labored heavily, rolling and pitching, and the tail end of the shaft broke At the time of the accident the Manhanset was off the east end of Sable Island, and was driven about of head gales. On Tuesday, December 3, there was a heavy southwest gale, accompanied by a terrific head sea. The boat labored heavily, rolling and pitching, and the tail end of the shaft broke. At the time of the accident the Manhanset was off the east end of Sabie Island, and was driven about by the sea until Thursday, December 3, when the Martello was signalled. The Martello had considerable difficulty in towing the disabled steamer. The line parted several times, but the steamers finally succeeded in reachine Hallfax, where they arrived on the morning of December 3. The Martello salled the same afternoon for her destination.

The Manhanset is one of the steamers of T. Mogan & Sons, for which they recently asked an American register.

# A CERAMIC ART EXHIBITION.

MANY USEFUL AND BEAUTIFUL OBJECTS TO BE SEEN AND SOLD.

The fourth annual exhibition of the New-York Society of Ceramic Arts was opened yesterday morning in the society's rooms, No. 22 East Sixteenth-st. It will remain open until to-morrow evening, and will then probably be continued as a sales exhibition until early in the spring. Many of the articles shown are now offered for sale at reasonable prices. A meeting of the members will be held on Monday, to decide whether or not the many useful and beautiful works of art on exhibition shall remain in the rooms until sold.

chinaware, bric-a-brac, lamps and vases, Among the articles are violet plates and a toflet set in red and gold, by Mrs. Heien C. Monifort; water-color designs, a handsomely painted lamp, and a grape plaque, by Miss Rice; pretty jewel plates, a violet cup, a jewel chocolate set, a Hawthorne vase in pink, a gold cup in Japanese design, and a chocolate pot in crimson, by Mrs. A. B. Lenonard; a tollet set, a Japanese tenpot and a salad plate, by I. S. Lee; a lamp, on which is painted a picture entitled "The Spirit of Dawn," and a portrait of Emma Eames, by R. Bier; odd plates in gold and various colors, by Miss Fanny Powell Priestman; fern designs on plates, oatmeal set, a tray, hair- paired were busy. receiver, rose bowl, tea caddy and a cup and saucer, by Mrs. Colles T. Pond; an original landscape painting, entitled "The Inlet Bridge," by Mrs. C. P. Wickes; water-color designs for china plaques, by Mrs. K. Oak; an original work on underglaze in colors, by Mrs. Le Prince; a loving cup, by Miss G. M. Le Prince; several designs in pansies, by Miss M. Hind; a delft blue exhibition from the Miss M. Hind; a delft blue exhibition from the Osgood Art School, a beautiful design for a fan by Mrs. S. E. Le Prince, offered for sale for \$55 several landscape paintings in water-colors, by Mrs. Mary Aliey Neal; a berry set, in chrysanthemum designs, by Miss M. C. Dexter; a collection of designs in figures, by Mrs. S. Vanee Philips; a mirror and butter plates, by Miss Dison; two cups in gold and enamel, Dresden plate, cups and saucers, and a pink plate with jewel work, by Mrs. W. Burlock; a portrait, orchid plates, game plates and fish plates, by Miss Florence Allen; a volet tray and a sweet-pea dish, by Mrs. Launitz-Raymond; a portrait, by Frank Maerne; a fish set in shell and weed designs, by Mrs. L. E. Anderson; rose plates and a tray, by Mrs. B. Le E. Anderson; rose plates and a tray, by Mrs. B. Le E. Anderson; of Steamer Pond, just outside of Prospect Park, by the constant fish set in shells and weeds, by Mrs. H. P. Calhoun.

Prizes will be awarded to the members having the most meritorious articles on exhibition, and the members will act as judges. The prizes will be awarded Saturday night. Osgood Art School, a beautiful design for a fan

THE COURTS.

CROKER AND HIS PARTNER SUED.

A FORMER EMPLOYE THE PLAINTIFF, BUT HE

LOSES THE CASE. A suit brought by Edgar Williams against Rich-

ard Croker and Peter F. Meyer, the real estate men, was begun yesterday in the City Court before Judge Bottey and a jury The action is for money alleged to be due as com-

missions and for breach of contract. Williams alleges that on September 1, 1892, the defendants mission of 25 per cent on all sales that he effected In March, 1892, he alleges, while he was to their employ he obtained for them the premises at One-hundred-and-twenty-sixth-st. and Columbusave. to handle, and this property they subsequently

ave. to handle, and this property they subsequently sold, obtaining as commissions \$1.00. In this the plaintiff claims he was entitled to his 25 per cent, of \$400, according to the contract.

Peter F. Meyer was on the stand when court opened in the afternoon. He said that he talked with Williams about entering his employ under the agreement, and that he afterward went to work for the firm, but not under the terms alleged. Mr. Meyer testified that the reason for the plaintiff of discharge was that he had sent a story to a New-York newspaper regarding himself and Mr. Croker, which was published, and that Williams admitted it. "I then told him," said Mr. Meyer, "to take a couple of weeks to look for another position. After this the plaintiff came to me and asked for a loan of \$100, saying that his family was in need. I refused to let him have the \$190, as I did not believe his story. He was a sporty young man and constantly taking a day off to attend different kinds of games, and was in the habit of bringing a dress suit in a leather case to the office with him."

After Mr. Meyer concluded his testimony the jury retired and soon returned a verdict in favor of the defendants.

CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD CHARGED. HERMAN AND GUINZBERG THE PLAINTIFFS AGAINST SEVERAL OTHER PLOWER DEALERS.

Max Herman and M. Charles Guinzberg, of the begun an action in the Supreme Court against Moses Michael, Samuel Ziemer, Walter Ziemer and William Feldstein, the three latter comprising the firm of S. comprising the firm of Miller Brothers-and Eva Michael, the wife of the first-named defendant. The defendants are all charged with conspiracy to defraud the creditors of Moses Michael.

The action arises out of a judgment that the plaintiffs obtained against Michael on May 4, 1893. for the sum of \$1,921 52, which was entered and on which execution was returned unsatisfied. plaintiffs allege that prior to April 25, 1893, while Michael was in the feather and flower business, and while possessed of a stock worth \$10,000, he claimed to be indebted to the firm of S. Ziemer & Feldstein, and made a bill of sale to them of the stock. It is further alleged that the latter firm did not take possession of the stock so sold to them, but allowed Michael to retain control of it, and later sold it to his son, who has the same name as the father, and the business was continued in the same name, the son claiming to be the owner. Michael, it is alleged, claimed also to be indebted to Miller Brothers in the sum of \$14,000, and transferred to them all the outstanding accounts on his books, and it is alleged that Miller Brothers have collected over \$10,000 of these accounts for Michael. To make the matter complete. Michael at the same time claimed to owe his wife \$5,000, and transferred to her certain receivables to this amount. In this way he succeeded in disposing of every asset, it is said,

her certain receivables to this amount. In this way he succeeded in disposing of every asset, it is said, and the creditors were left in the cold.

All these transfers are declared in the complaint to be "fakes," the result of a conspiracy between the people to defraud the creditors, and the plaintiffs ask that all be set aside, and a receiver be appointed of the property so transferred, so that all the defendants be compelled to account to him. They also ask that the amount of their judgment be set aside by the receiver.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Supreme Court-General Term-Recess,
Supreme Court-Chambers-Before Andrews, J.-Court
pens at 19:30 a. m. Motion calendar called at 11 a. m.
Supreme Court-Special Term-Part I-Before Lawrence, J.—No day calendar.

Supreme Court.—Special Term.—Part II.—Before Beach, J.

—Elevated Railroad cases. Clear.

Supreme Court.—Special Term.—Part III.—Before

J.—Court. opens at 10:30 a. m.

Circuit Court.—Parts II. and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Circuit Court.—Parts II.—Adjourned until Monday, Decem-

Circuit Court-Parts I and IV-Adjourned not the term. Circuit Court-Part II-Adjourned until Monday, December 16.
Circuit Court-Part III-Before Barrett, J-Short causes: Nos. 7077, 7047, 7254, 7022, 7031, 7801, 7805, 78808, 7081, 6947, 7297, 7622, 6309, 6097, 7682, 7890, 7015, 7686, 7762, 7641, 7323, Clear. a. Clear, r Court-Special Term-Before Dugro, J.-Nos. 750, Clear, r Court-General Term-Adjourned until Wednes-

Superior Court-Equity Term-Adjourned for the term. Superior Court-Trial Term-Parts I and II-Adjourned erm.
r Court-Tria, Term-Part III-Before Sedgwick,

Superior Court—Tria, Term—Part III—Before Sedgwick, C. I.—No day calendar,
Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 a. m. Wills for probate!
M. Sessions, Sarah E. Parrish, Charles, Frothingham, Martin A. Gulon, Jacob F. L. Solls at 2 p. m. Surrogate's Court—Trial Term—Before Arnold, S.—No. 1981, will of Wilsimhor D. Schott, at 10:30 a. m., No. 114, will of Banc E. Sames, at 10:30 a. m., No. 114, common Pleas—Special Term—Before Bischoff, Ir., J.—Nos. 14, 15, Clear, Common Pleas—Equity Term—Before Bockstaver, J.—No day calendar. Pleas-General Term-Adjourned until Monday. December 16.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part I—Before Giegerich, J.
Nos. 1005, 2003, 2010, 2725, 1424, 1082, 1088, 2685, 2853, 2882, 784, 3179, 1311, 1110, 1244, 1401, 3310, 1405, 340, 348, 1261, 078, 1449, 3690, 720, 1419, 3312, 1476, 388, 3516, 3483, 1261,

Clear.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part II—Before Daly C. J.—Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Case unfinished.
Common Pleas—Trial Term—Part III—Refore Pryor, J.—Causes to be sent from Part I for trial. Case unfinished.
City Court—Special Term—Before Van Wyck, C. J.—Motions.
City Court—Trial Term—Part I—Before Conlan, J.—Nos. Motions signals of distress. The Martello bore down to the disabled steamer and passed a line to her, taking her in tow.

It was learned that the Manhanset left Rotterdam on November 20, and experienced a succession of head gales On Tuesday, December 3, there

REFEREES APPOINTED. Supreme Court.
By Andrews, J.
Kempner vs. Mandelbaum-John E. Ward.
By Russell, J.

Common Pleas. By Bischoff, Jr., J. By Bookstaver, J. Reynolds vs. Adler-John Yard. By Dugro, J.

Scott vs. Denison-Clifford W. Hartridge

Nehsman vs. Nehsman-Gideon J. Tucker Isaac vs. Cohen-Frank Schaeffler. Supreme Court, By Andrews, J.

Edmind St. John va. Vandorne Rubber Company—Rob-ert Simpson.
Matter of L. Sauter & Co.—George C. De Lacy and Felix Jellenik.
Matter of Merrill & Webste C. of Merrill & Wehrle C. Company-Max Ams and S. Sinciaire.

Common Pleas.

By Bischoff, jr., J.

Edward Barbig va. Adolph Gmelin-Charles G. P.

Wähle.

National Wall Paper Company vs. Michael Donnelly-James Westervelt.

ICE ALMOST THICK ENOUGH. THREE AND ONE-HALF INCHES IN VAN CORT-

LANDT PARK, BUT LESS IN OTHERS. As the mercury continued to sink in the tube vesterday the hearts of the skaters were glad. The skate counters in the sporting-goods houses were surrounded all day yesterday, and repair shops where old runners were sharpened and re-

Even the curlers have come out earlier than usual, and these weather-wise Scotchmen are laying plans for an interesting season. Their playground will be on Conservatory Lake, in Central Park, and unless a thew sets in the ice there ought to be ready by Monday at the latest.

The ice on the lakes at Van Cortlandt Park was last night reported to be of a uniform thick-ness of three and one-half inches, and those lakes

"JACK WRITES HE HAS BEEN PLAYING POKER WITH PAPA, AND PAPA WRITES HE CAN'T
"WHAT ON EARTH ARE YOU GOING TO DO?"
"SEND FOR JACK." (From Life, Copyright, 1895. By Mitchell & Miller.)

A PRUDENT MAID.